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MARKED-UP COPY OF PARAGRAPHS, AS AMENDED

Replacement for second full paragraph at page 8, line 10 through page 9, line 2:

In addition to dioxetane, luminol derivatives, acridinium esters, acridinium sulfonylamides and luciferin have been employed as chemiluminescent labels in bioassays (Schroeder et al., Anal. Chem., 50, 1114 (1978); [Arakawa et al., Anal. Biochem., 79, 248 (1979)] Arakawa et al., Anal. Biochem., 97, 248 (1979); and Arakawa et al., Clin. Chem., 31, 430 (1985). For reviews, see: Kricka et al., Clinical and Biochemical Luminescence, L. J. Kricka and T. J. N. Carter (Eds.), Chapter 8, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York (1982); Kricka, Ligand-Binder Assays, Chapter 7, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1985); McCapra et al., Bioluminescence and Chemiluminescence: Instruments and Applications, Vol. I, K. Van Dyke (Ed.), CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Fla. (1985), Chapter 2 (note, in particular, the section on dioxetanes, page 13); and Barnard et al., Ibid, Ch. 7). The enzyme labels have been detected by color or fluorescence development techniques. More recently, chemiluminescent enzyme immunoassays have been based on peroxidase conjugates assayed with luminol/hydrogen peroxide, pyrogallol/hydrogen peroxide, Pholas dactylus luciferin, or luminol under alkaline conditions (Kricka et al., Clinical and Biochemical Luminescence, Chapter 8, L. J. Kricka and T. J. N. Carter (Eds.), Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York (1982)).